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The Letter That Finally Came

Fifteen months ago a distinct declaration from the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND that he was not a candidate for reelection as President, and would not accept the nomination if nominated, or serve if elected, might have saved the Democracy. At that time the cuckoos were all noisily demanding a third term. Near friends of Mr. CLEVE. LAND, personal and political, were preaching the idea that the tradition of a century, the example of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and JACKSON, the unwritten law of the republic, weighed less than a feather against the opportunity to retain in the office of President the man they proclaimed to be the greatest of modern statesmen, the only man in the Democratic party fit to administer the Government of the United States.

A patriot would have spoken then. A loyal Democrat would have spoken. The Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND was silent, his lips scaled by a selfish hope.

Twelve months ago Mr. CLEVELAND'S frank withdrawal from the field might vet have saved the Democracy. His persistent silence on the subject of his own intentions, and the mischievous activity of the friends who were pushing his candidacy, had alarmed the party. The Administration's efforts to control the coming Convention, nominally in the interest of sound money, but really in the interest of the third-term movement, were beginning to provoke organized opposition within the party; and thus the distrust of CLEVELAND and the hatred of the third term gave originally the impetus to the free-silver movement which carried it through at Chicago Democrats who foresaw the inevitable result, and who by their position in the party and their loyalty to its principles were entitled to an answer from Mr. CLEVELAND, demanded of him in vain an explanation of his intentions. They implored him to release the party from the shackles which his hopeless ambition had put upon it.

He was silent. The selfish hope still lingered in his heart.

Even six months ago half a dozen straightforward words from the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND might have saved the party. The free-silver sentiment, fortified by Democratic hostility to the third-term idea, and by the personal unpopularity of the President, had gained a dangerous headway in the South and West; but the battle was not lost. Mr. CLEVELAND had practically withdrawn from the attempt to control the Convention, but he had not withdrawn himself. He refused either to declare his candidacy or to disavow it. The uncertainty as to what the Administration would do, or wanted done, paralyzed the energies that might otherwise have averted the coming disaster. The third-term candidate and his friends played the familiar old game of throwing the Administration's apparent support from one to another of the possible candidates for the nomination. while allowing none to gain much strength. This lasted until the Convention met and the disaster exploded.

The tactics employed even to the last mo ment were precisely those which would have been inspired by a stubborn, selfish hope in Mr. CLEVELAND's own heart that the tide might at last turn in his favor.

Eighteen months ago, twelve months ago, six months ago, twenty-four hours ago, it is all the same thing. The Hon, GROVER CLEVE-LAND, even now, cannot bring himself to renounce positively the flattering belief that he is indispensable to the country. He cannot put beyond his own reach by his own act term as President. With the party broken to pieces as the result of his leadership, with the sincere friends of honest money and of true Democracy struggling to preserve the semblance of an organization, the curse of that incurable and absurd ambition is upon Indianapolis as it was upon Chicago.

And when, at the last moment, eighteen months too late, there is wrung from Mr. CLEVELAND the first utterance which he has ever vouchsafed on the subject of a thirdterm nomination, it comes in the form of a halting, baif-hearted statement, suscaptible of five or six different interpretations, and leaving ample room for his sub servient friends to take any course which they may deem likely to promote his future fortunes or to salve his wounded vanity.

Fortunately, it is now beyond Mr. CLEVELAND'S power to wreak further deatruction upon the party to which he owes everything.

Bryan's Hatred for True Democrats.

In the course of his farewell address to New York, at Ripley, on Monday, Mr. BRYAN made one truthful concession worthy of note when he said this:

"I have been willing to concede that any Democrat who conceives that the election of anybody else would be better for the country than the election of the Chicago ticket, has a perfect right to make his vote express what he thinks."

This seems fair. It admits the right to bolt. But bolt is not the word to apply to the action of those who refuse to support the Chicago ticket. The people who nominated BRYAN and SEWALL themselves became bolters from the Democracy when they sdopted the platform upon which those candidates stand. They and their followers are the real deserters from the Democratic party; and of course every Democrat who adheres to the time-honored principles of that party "has a perfect right to make his vote express what he thinks" by casting it against BRYAN and SEWALL.

But this hypocritical assumption of fairness toward dissenting Demograts could not even last through the day. When Mr. BRYAN got into Ohio as far as Ashtabula, he was called upon for a speech and made an address in which he lauded those "honest thinking Republicans" who are willing to leave the associations of a lifetime in order to stand by the free coinage of silver. Then came this dig at the Democrats, whose right to vote as they liked had been so freely conceded earlier in the day at Ripley :

"And how is it that you cannot find a Democrat who was for free sliver three months ago and is op-posed to is now, unless he is a man who has a pecuni-ary reason for deserting the Democratic party?"

Mr. BRYAN himself has said in substance that six years ago he did not think the cur-

renev question was of any great importance as compared with other issues. He has changed his mind now, and declares that the imaginary combination, which he calls the conspiracy in favor of the gold standard, is more portentous of evil to the human race than war, pestilence, or famine. Suppose any one were to say that this change of opinion was due to some pecuniary reason. Would Mr. BRYAN think the accusation just or excusable? We fancy not. But it would have as much foundation as his sweeping charge of pecuniary dishonesty against Democrats who have been educated out of the free-silver craze in the past ninety days.

You see, it makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored. "Republicans who flock to my standard," says Mr. BRYAN, are honest-thinking Republicans;" but Democrats who see in it nothing but a populistic flag, under which they refuse to enlist, have "a pecuniary reason for deserting the Democratic party."

Of course the suggestion as to the motives of these Democrats is false and without the allebtest basis in fact: but that does not render it objectionable to Mr. BRYAN. He has grown too bitter to be truthful.

Teacher and Pupil.

The language of Mr. BRYAN in his recent speeches fully reflects the violent demagoguery and revolutionary principles of ALTGELD, the pardoner of the Anarchists, the sympathizer with the DEBS insurrection of 1894, and the leading man in the Chicago Convention. The following piece of vicious and inflammatory buncombe happens to come from a letter written by ALT GELD last week to ex-Congressman FORMAN of Illinois, but nobody who did not know that fact would be able to discover that it was not an extract from one of Mr. BRYAN's own fulminations:

"There are good and honorable men who favor gold, but it is noticeable in this eampaign that the men who devour the substance of others the men who fatten off the toil of others, are all arraying themselves on the side of the British gold standard. The men who corrupt legislation at Washington and at the various State capitals, the men who corrup assessors and escape taxation, as well as all their handy men, are arrayed against the people, while or be other side are the great masses of tolling and patriotic Americans, who support our institutions and make our civilization pos

ALTGELD is a hundred times shrewder and more dangerous than BRYAN; and it is strange that he does not see the absurdity of this stuff about the toiling masses and try to find some better dodges for his pupil. Surely even if the American people were such monumental fools as to believe that the Government can make them prosperous by throwing its mints open to the coinage of debased dollars, they could not be fools enough not to know that if the "tolling masses" among them were really in favor of any one policy and candidate, that candidate and that policy would be approved by every State, and that the vote in opposition would be ridiculously small. Most people in this country work; either because they have to or because they want to. The "plutocrats" denounced by the ALTGELD and BRYAN crowd work harder than the majority of men. In fact, the only "masses" in this country who do not work are the hoboes such as "Gen." COXEY and CARL BROWNE led to Washington; and COXEY and BROWNE and presumably their followers are now supporting BRYAN.

ALTGELD should get up some more plausible matter for his apprention in anarchy.

Thirty years have passed since the first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis on Nov. 20, 1866. The organization dates a little further back, to the formation of the first post at Decatur, in Illinois, on April 6 of that year. It grew steadily and remarkably until a few years ago, when it reached Its climax in point of numbers; and since then, in spite of strong efforts, for a time, to recruit new members and so to put off the date of decline, it has slowly dwindled.

But, on the whole, the remarkable point s the great number of these war vete that survive; and it is well known that there are many that do not belong to the Grand Army. That the slow ebb in numbers causes no decline in the enthusiasm and the good-fellowship of the survivors is shown plainly enough by the current meeting at St. Paul.

Nor is there any falling off in the kindly the possibility of a nomination for a third | feeling of the onlookers at these National Encampments for the veterans who gather and march. We read of sidewalks thronged with cheering people, and of 2,000 children. clad and arranged on a stand so as to form 'a living flag," the national flag, in its red, white, and blue, with movements in unison that simulated a flag that is waving.

These annual pageants serve a good purpose in reminding the country of the patriotic duty which it imposes on its citizens. And so long as the drums of the Grand Army beat, and its tattered flags go by in the streets, it may be sure of a warm place in the hearts of the people.

Insurance Against Hypodermic Acci-

dents. One of the most interesting branches of the law is that relating to accident insurance. The reported cases involve curiremarkable claims against the insurance companies and queer defences interposed by such corporations. An unusual claim is put forward in a suit of this kind which has recently been before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third (Albany) Department, where it has just been decided that the trial court was wrong in dismiss ing the complaint, and that the plaintiff is

entitled to have the case tried by a jury. The plaintiff is a physician in Essex county, in this State. In the autumn of 1894 he was driving between the towns of Hague and Ticonderoga, when he was overcome by extreme exhaustion arising from an injury which he had suffered upward of a year previously. He stopped his horse in the road and proceeded to administer to himself a hypodermic injection of morphia. Just as he inserted the needle into his leg his horse suddenly started, and caused him to drive the needle much deeper than he intended. The wound thus produced gave rise to a condition known to surgeons as cellulitis. There was inflammation and suppuration and the discharge of large quantities of pus. The plaintiff was disabled for a period of twenty-two weeks, and claimed indemnity to the amount of \$487.50 from the Inter State Casualty Company, which had insured him "against bodily injuries sustained through external, violent, and accidental means" for a term of twelve months.

The company refused to pay, the doctor brought suit, and when the case came on before the Circuit Court in Essex county, the presiding Judge dismissed the complaint, holding that the injury, even if it occurred just as the plaintiff alleged, was not sustained through external, violent, and accidental means, within the intent and

purview of the policy.

majority, three Judges to two, declares this ruling to have been erroneous, and decides that the jury should have been allowed to determine whether the injury was accidental or not. If it was caused by the morphine, it was not accidental, because the plaintiff voluntarily made use of the drug. But the plaintiff's own testimony and that of the surgeon who treated him, tended to show that the morphine had nothing to do with the trouble. There was also a possibility that the inflammation had been caused by a lack of clean iness in the needle or skin, in which event also the company would not be liable. But in the opinion of Justices MER-WIN, HERRICK, and PUTNAM of the Appellate Division, the jury would have been warranted in rejecting the theory that morphine or uncleanliness constituted the proximate cause of the plaintiff's disability, and might have found that it was due solely to the introduction of the needle deeper than was intended, in consequence of the sudden movement of the plaintiff's horse. In that case, says the court, the injury occurred through accidental means. The Supreme Court of the United States

has held that the term "accidental," as used in a policy of this kind, means "happening by chance, unexpectedly taking place, not according to the usual course of things, or not as expected," and has approved a Judge's charge in which the jury were instructed as follows:

" If a result is such as follows from ordinary mean rolustarily employed, in a not unusual of unex-pected way, it cannot be called a result effected by the injury, something unforeseen, unexpected, un-usual occurs, which produces the injury, then the injury has resulted through accidental means."

This language is quoted as authority for the conclusion reached by the Appellate Division in the Essex county case. Judge CHARLES E. PARKER, the presiding Justice, and Judge LANDON of Schenectady dissent; but if they have written a dissenting opinion it has not yet been published.

Is Cycling Immoral?

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, President of the Woman's Rescue League of Washington, D. C., is in town, and she promises to make herself heard publicly in Brooklyn next week. Her purpose is to point out to the women and girls who ride bicycles that wheeling "has a tendency to lure young girls into paths that lead directly to sin."

During the last three or four months thousands of fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, uncles and aunts, and their children, grandchildren, nephews, and nieces have taken to wheeling, and have employed their minds and their muscles in discussing and enjoying the pastime. They have wheeled in parties, in pairs, and singly, and many of them hold records for century runs and double century runs, which, they believe, indicate their agility and bodily soundness. They have wheeled on business and on pleasure, and they say that their appetites have increased and their doctors' bills decreased since they learned to ride. Further evidence of the last assertion is the testimony of physicians themselves, many of whom admit the truth of the statement.

Now the girls who ride on bicycles are to be told by Mrs. SMITH that their jolly spins, their bloomers, and their wheeling companious are, directly or indirectly, improper and harmful; and mothers are to be warned against allowing their daughters to ride a wheel. In fact, if the ideas of Mrs. SMITH are sound, the girls would do better to spend their savings for tutti-frutti than for

The wheelwomen hereabouts are, we believe, a thoughtful and intelligent class, ever ready to receive sound advice and profit by it. If Mrs. SMITH can show them the error of their ways, her counsel will no doubt be graciously accepted. Thus far her crusade seems to be but feebly justified, if the opinions of doctors, clergymen, and the fair riders themselves go for anything. It will be interesting, however, to observe the effect of the reformer's efforts. Perhaps, in her two. She claims that she has already solved the mystery of the bicycle face. Who knows but she may be able to throw new light on other phenomena among wheelmen, such, for instance, as pigeon toes, knock

knees, and the monkey back ? If our girls are wheeling to perdition, they certainly ought to know it; but unless the allegation is supported by undenlable facts, they will ignore it sixteen to one.

Women's Rights in Great Britain.

In the current number of the North American Review Prof. W. G. BLAIRIE, D. D., sums up the outcome of the movem for women's rights in the United Kingdom This movement, which may be said to have been started by MARY WOLSTONECRAFT'S "Vindication of the Rights of Women," published in 1792, has surmounted one obstacle after another, until it now seems in a fair way to culminate in the attainment of Parliamentary suffrage.

The contest for equal rights has been waged along three lines: First, the endeavor to secure higher education and admis sion to the universities. Secondly, the strug gle for medical education with a view to medical practice. Thirdly, the demand for ous and extraordinary accidents as well as the franchise. Dr. BLAIKIE describes at length the progress made in these directions, the principal features of which may here be briefly indicated. The first attempt to secure admission to the universities was made in 1856, when an inquiry was made of the Registrar of London University whether a woman could become a candidate for a diploma in medicine if, on presenting herself for examination she produced the requisite certificate of study and character. The University Senate replied that "they did not consider themselves empow ered to admit women as candidates degrees." Six years later Miss ELIZABETH GARRETT requested to be admitted as a candidate for matriculation; this time, a motion offered in the Senate for such a modification of the university charter as would make female students admissible, was lost by the casting vote of the Chancellor. Thereupon the friends of the woman's movement renounced temporarily the effort to secure honors and degrees, and fell back on a petition to be allowed to pass the university local examinations, which had just been instituted. To this request the University of Cambridge acceded under certain conditions. Similar concessions were subsequently made elsewhere. Many young women, however, desired to advance beyond the standard of local examinations. and, accordingly, it was resolved to establish a girls' college that should hold in relation to girls' schools a position analogous to that occupied by the universities toward the public schools for boys. The ultimate result of this resolution was the establishment in Cambridge of Girton and Newnham colleges, the former founded in 1878 and the latter two years later. Application was made and granted for the use of the examination papers framed for the mathemati-

versity. In 1872 one girl passed the examination for the mathemathical tripos and two were equally successful in the classical. In Oxford an association for promoting the education of women was started in 1878, and eventually Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville Hall were opened for the reception of resident students. During the last ten years young women have repeatedly attained high honors in both of the universities, and it is well known that Miss PHILIPPA FAWCETT gained the highest distinction securable at Cambridge, namely, a certificate declaring that had she been a man she would have been the senior wrangler. Neither of these universities, however, has yet consented to confer degrees on women. The University of London, which does not admit students as residents, but is merely a body for conducting examinations and conferring degrees, has gone further. In 1878 it agreed to accept a supplemental charter making every degree, honor, and prize accessible to students of both sexes; and four years later it was resolved that female graduates should be admitted to convocation, that is to say, should be invested with the right of voting upon questions affecting the university. . In 1895 the University of Durham also agreed to grantdegrees to women in all the faculties except theology. Passing to the Scottish universities, we note that Edinburgh opened its local examinations to girls as early as 1865; and four years later introduced a system of classes for women, and gave a registered certificate to those who passed special examinations up to the standard of the M. A. degree. In Glasgow similar steps were taken, and here, in 1888, an association for the higher education of women was incorporated under the name of "Queen Margaret College." In St. Andrew's, as far back as 1876, the university instituted an examination and a diploma for women, with the title of LL. A. Since June, 1892, it has been lawful for all the Scottish universities to admit women to graduation, and, although the enabling ordinance has not been fully turned to account, a considerable number of women are now preparing to graduate, and some have already obtained degrees.

It is well known that the struggle of women in the United Kingdom for medical education with a view to medical practice has been a long and bitter one. It was in March, 1869, that Miss JEX-BLAKE applied for admission to the medical school in Edinburgh. At first she seemed to meet with some encouragement from the Senate, but eventually the doors of the school were shut against feminine applicants. Equally fruitless were appeals to the medical departments of the universities of St. Andrew's and Durham, and an attempt to start a school of medical study for women in London failed temporarily, because none of the nineteen examining Boards would accept the school certificates. In Dublin, however, the women were successful, the Irish College of Physicians agreeing in 1876 to acknowledge the London school, and to admit women to examination on the same terms as men. Arrangements were made about the same time permitting women to attend a hospital in the neighborhood of their London school. Thus at last it was made possible for women to prosecute medical study, to enjoy the privilege of hospital attendance, and to obtain authority to practise. The passage in 1892 of the Scottish Universities act, to which we have referred, made it easier for women to obtain a medical education in Scotland, though it cannot be said that in this respect the sexes are as yet upon a level there.

once obtain the suffrage, they will use it to secure equal privileges in other directions. the struggle for the Parliamentary franchise has not encountered such vehement resistance as did the effort for medical education. This, as Prof. BLAIKIE points out, is because no particular class of men is interested in opposing the demand. Nor has it been found easy to give reasons why a attempt to convert wheelwomen, the woman possessed of property should be demen who ride may also get a point or barred from the suffrage which her gardener, her coachman, and tenants may all exercise. As a matter of fact, the women of Great Britain now exercise the municipal suffrage, the School Board suffrage, the Board of Guardians suffrage, and the County Council suffrage. They are also eligible on School Boards and Boards of Guardians, though not on Town or County Councils. We observe, finally, that in 1892 a bill in favor of women's suffrage was defeated in the House of Commons, but only by a majority of 23, although it was opposed by Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, on the one hand, and by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on the other. According to the latest report of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, published on June 26 of the present year, the result of the last general election was to increase the number of woman's friends in Parliament and to diminish that of her opponents. As Lord SALISBURY and Mr. A. J. BALFOUR are known to be friendly to the movement, a bill giving the suffrage to women may not unreasonably be expected to be carried through the present Parliament.

Although it is obvious that, if women

Mr. Roosevelt on Thomas Jefferson. In an elaborate article on the office of Vice-President, written by the Hon. THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT and printed in the Review of Reviews for September, we find this

startling information: "The man who received the greatest number of electoral votes was made President, and the man who received the second greatest number was made Vice President, on a theory somewhat akin to that by which certain reformers hope to revolutionize our system of voting at the present day. In the early der the present Constitution this system re suited in the choice of Washington for President and of his antitype JEFFERSON as Vice-President, the com-bination being about as incongruous as if we should now see McKiniar President, and either Bayan or WATEON as Vice-President."

The description of JEFFERSON as WASH-INGTON'S "antitype" is not particularly fortunate; nor is the implied classification of JEFFERSON with BRYAN and TOM WATson. But these are matters of opinion and taste. Mr. ROOSKVELT, who has been not only a diligent student of American political history, but also a somewhat voluminous and always interesting writer concerning the same, is entitled to his own views about the Father of Democracy.

What we wish to inquire is, where the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has discovered, in the course of his historical investigations, evidence that Washington and Jefferson served together as President and Vice-President of the United States? The general understanding has been that Washington's Vice-President was one JOHN ADAMS of Massachusetts; and, up to the time of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S announcement to the contrary. the belief has prevailed that the official relations between Washington and Jefferson throughout the former's first term as President and during a part of his second term, were not a forced and incongruous association resulting from the early method of choosing Vice-Presidents, but were due The Albany Appellate Division, by a bare | cal tripos and the classical tripos in the uni- to President Washington's voluntary se-

as his Secretary of State. Accepted facts in history are frequently unsettled by new discoveries. The Hon. THEODOBE ROOSEVELT'S standing as a conscientious student of American political science prevents us from dismissing flippantly assertions which might otherwise seem preposterous.

lection of Mr. JEFFERSON, his "antitype,"

A Chinese Puzzle.

What idea was in the mind of the Hon GROVER CLEVELAND at Buzzard's Bay when he wrote the subjoined telegraphic message to DAN GRIFFIN at Indianapolis?

"My judgment and personal inclination are so us alterably opposed that I caunot entertain the sugges

The suggestion of Mr. GRIFFIN was that Mr. CLEVELAND should furnish "an expres sion of opinion as to the propriety of pre senting your name to the Convention for renomination for the Presidency." That was the suggestion. Does Mr. CLEVE

LAND'S reply mean that his judgment and personal inclination are unalterably opposed to expressing an opinion on the pro priety of presenting his name to the Convention?

Or does he mean that his judgment is un alterably opposed to his personal inclina tion, his judgment being against running for a third term, while his personal inclina tion is for a third term?

Or does he mean that, while his judgment is that he is needed again as President, his personal inclination is against leading a forlorn hope?

Or does he mean that his judgment is se unalterably opposed to his personal inclination that he cannot make up his mind which to follow, and is therefore unable to furnish the expression of opinion which Mr. GRIFFIN requested?

Or does he mean that both his judgment and his personal inclination are unalterably opposed to becoming a candidate for a third term, and therefore he is unable to enter tain the suggestion that his name be presented?

If this last is what he meant why did he not say so in words that signify something

The Springfield Republican, of fluctuat ing patriotism, says that because President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad enclosed in the pay envelopes of the company's employees a circular ask ing them if they wanted "to vote to increase the price of the eack of flour or the meat you buy," the employees denounce the warning as an implied threat. What nonsense! How is it a threat for a man to speak to his employees in their own interest? President Ivgs does not threaten to pay his men in 53-cent dollars. but only asks if they prefer them to the 100cent dollars they are getting now. That is a civil question and profitable for consideration by every workingman.

The Tribune quotes Col. FELLOWS as say ing at Indianapolis that McKINLEY will carry this State "by 100,000 to 200,000 majority. Too low, Colonel! Say, rather, between 200,000 and 300,000, toward which New York and Brooklyn, or the whole of the Greater New York, will contribute at least a third.

Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER sends us from Chicago an appeal to Republican women, politely asking us to publish it in THE SUN. We should gladly oblige Mrs. FOSTER by so doing if we could thereby the more serve the patriotic cause of honesty against vile repudiation; but as her appeal is to "Republican women" exclusively, our convictions of duty compel us to give her a regretful refusal. Your appeal, Mrs. FOSTER, should have been addressed to all patriotic women. In this campaign THE SUN can make no discrimination between either men or women based on their previous conditions of partisanship. We are all together now as patriots, and the reason for voting for McKINLEY is not that he is a Republican, but that he is a patriot. Weagree with Mrs. Fosten that women can and should exercise a powerful and most beautiful influence in this campaign, though they are still excluded from the franchise. Down with

The Democrats of Vermont do not seem to have needed a third ticket as a half-way got on very well without it, for they were determined to go to the end of the road in their fight against repudiation. They were engaged in the serious business of resisting a movemen to ruin their country and themselves, and they did not have time to loaf at any stopping place

The Bryanites are now saying that Ver mont went by default, and as they expected in to go. The truth is, as we learn from Vermot that the silver conspirators worked like beavers to reduce the normal Republican majority is that State, and flattered themselves, even up to the time of the announcement of the result, that their labor had not been in vain. They inundated the State with the literary swash of silverism. They sent thither GEO. FRED WILL LIAMS, with his puccilities, and they worked all together in season and out of season to convince the farmers and workingmen of Vermont tha their money is worth too much. But they beat against the solid wall of Yankee common sense. which neither in Vermont nor anywhere eise can they break down. That is the whole story of the significant Vermont election.

Judge Hillton has altogether sunk about \$7,000,000 in the firm's business. He put in during the last two years more than \$1,500,000.

"Judge Hillton," said Judge Ressill, resterday, "has a pride and sentiment in these matters that will not permit him to see any claim against the house remain unpaid. Whistever the assets may be, he will not allow a creditor to lose a cent."—Heraid. Judge Hilton is a trump!

PARKHURST, from away off among the Alps, is trying to inject his unsavory personality into this patriotic canvass. For heaven's sake let us keep nastiness out from the campaign!

Brooklyn Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed your abt editorial on this subject in to-day's Sex, and wish to ask what became of the investigation made by former Commissioner White regarding a new water supply? If I remember rightly, he spent \$10,000 looking for new watershed. What good has it done? If no go was to come of it, why was the money thrown away
Was it all a political bluff?

The water we Brooklynites drink is enough to driv away all who can leave the city and to make sick with fevers those who cannot get away. The drink-able Long Island water seems to have been overtaxed by Brooklyn. We should look elsewhere fo our water supply before we have some dreaded dis-ease within our gates. If the Hon. F. W. Wurster wants any political office within the gift of Brook. lyn's people, let him see that we have good and whole some water and plenty of it.

The Career of Gen. Ward. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: I have read with great satisfaction the account of the life of Li Hung Chang in yesterday's Sun, and am greatly pleased at J. H. W.'s reference to Gen. Frederick T. Ward; but

there are some mistakes which as a sister in-law of the General I am in a position to rectify. The Gen-eral, while adventurous, was not an adventurer. He was born in Salem, where his ancestors settled in 1640. His father was Capt. Frederick G. Ward, shipmaster and owner at the age of 12, and a man always possessed of means. His son studied navigation with him and went with him as his mate. All his with him and went with him as his mate. All his other ventures in Nicaragus, also in the Crimean war, were for the sole purpose of fitting himself for the undertaking which he had in mind, as he had had no military training. He had been in China before, and therefor knew the need of the imperial Government. He was highly educated even in medicine, and was so well read that there was no topic on which he was not an authority. I am giad to we full praise given him for his effective work in China, as generally he has been overlooked, and all praise and credit given to Gordon, who simply finished what Generally he had planned. A monutinent to his memory was errotted by the imperial Government in China. He never was with Walker, but simply went to Mexico on a business expedition, whence arose that story.

POPOCRATS AND POPULISTS.

The Populistic Strength Unually Where it In Valuelens for Popocracy. WARHINGTON, Sept. 3.-In the Congress elec-

tions of 1894 the Republican candidates polled collectively 5,481,000 votes, the Democratic candidates 4,405,000 votes, or 1,000,000 less, and the Populist candidates 1,800,000 votes. Thus the Republicans were in a minority as compared with the Democratic and Populist vote combined. The Prohibition vote was 185,-000. It is a curious and interesting fact, of which the returns from the recent Vermont State election served as an illustration, that the Populist vote of the country is so distributed that it does not amount to much in the States in which a verttable "third party" might bold the balance of power, whereas in those States which were at the last election either overwheimingly Democratic or overwhelmingly topublican the Populists are best represented. In the five Eastern States where the soundmoney Democrats are most numerous, and all of which were carried by the Democracy in 1892, they being the only five Eastern States so carried, this was the Populist vote at the last State election:

...11,210 Total .. These five States cast collectively 3,000,000 votes, and the total Populist strength was therefore relatively trifling. The emphatic and summary repudiation of the Popocrat ticket nominated in Chicago by Democrats in these States cannot, at this time, be measured in votes; but the forces of the Populist allies in each vaguely counted upon to make up for the Democratic defection, or part of it, may be seen by the figures in the above table.

The States in which the Populists are most numerous proportionally to the whole voting population are either those in which the former Democratic lead was so large as to render such recruits unnecessary, or those in which the Democratic vote was so small at the last State election as to render such recruits unnecessary and useless. These are the five States in which at the last general election the Populists polled a material percentage:

. 86.87 per cent. ..49.65 per cent. ..19.82 per cent. .44.00 per cent. .40.15 per cent.

Texas and Georgia are the two strongest Democratic States in the South, and in both of them the Republicans occupy a position of insignificance, or very little more numerically. Gen. Harrison received less than one-fifth of the vote of Texas in 1892, and very little more than one-fifth 21 per cent. of the vote of Georgia in the same year. Arkansas is still another State in which the Populist vote would be important if the Democratic lead were not already so large as it is; but at the last election the Democratic plurality over the Republicans was more than twice as large as the Populist vote. On the other hand, in the two States of Colorado and Nevada the Democratic strength is so small as to be politically unimportant. In Colorado, at the last State election, the Democrats polied only 3 per cent. of the vote of the State, and in Nevada they polied less than 5 per cent.

The Populists are most numerous, as past election figures show, in those States where the Democrats do not need them to win, or in which, generally, the Democrats are not numerous enough to win with their cooleration. In the otherwise doubtful or uncertain States of the Ohio Valley or lake region, in which many persons believe the hardest fight of this year's election will be waged, the Populists do not amount to much, and they are least numerous where most needed by the Bryan men. In Kentucky, for instance, from which the strongest of ticket comes, the Populists polied at last year's election for Governor only 4.73 per cent. of the whole vote. In Wisconsin, another State where the houst-money Democratic ticket comes, the Populist polied at last year's election for Governor only 4.73 per cent. of the Populist vote in 1894 was only 6.81 per cent., or a numerical total of 25,000, as against a Republican plurality of 54,000. In Indiana, at this State election of 1894, the Populists moter of which is conceded to McKinley, the Populists mustered 52,000 last year, and in lowa, equally certain for the Republican lead. But in Ohio, not a doubtful State Texas and Georgia are the two strongest Democratic States in the South, and in both of then

vote, 32,000.

The Populists are not so placed or distributed as to be of very much advantage to the Popularis, In the doubtful States, so called, they are least numerous, or, at least, were least numerous at the last preceding election, for now they may be said to be absorbed into the army of the Popocrats.

Lt Hong Chang and Mr. Gladstons.

From the London World. From the London worsa.

The Chinese envoy, who reached Hawarden half an nour before the advertised time, conversed freely on early varied to pics with the ex-Premier through the happy medium of Mr. Lo Fen Lub. During the entire interview Li Hung refrained from smoking. GRAND OLD MAN.

How does your Excellency do? Rude health, I trust? So good of you To come a shade before the time! INTERPRETER.

He prays that on your crest sublime Old age and honor fall together; He also likes the peacock feather.

LI HUNG CHANG. I thank you for your courteous word; It is a rather fetching bird! And you yourself? you age a bis? But still you look extremely fit! Your voice is rich, your eye is bright Your waistcoat, I observe, is white You ought, upon my word, to mix A little more in politics.

His lordship hopes that Heaven will spread Large bountles on your hoary head. He also bears that you have spens Some useful years in Parliamen and wishes very much to know If this is actually so.

GRAND OLD MAR. as politician I have done More time than almost any one But there are certain, I confes Who freely doubt my usefulness. INTERPRETER.

He gives the praise where praise is due. And says he took his line from you. LI HUNG CHANG. l gather from a private source That you possess a naval force.

INTERPRETER. He says Britannia rules the waves, And Britons never will be slaves. GRAND OLD MAN.

I take it, through no fault of mine, Our naval power is large and fine; But, though a necessary cvil, It costs the land the very d-II INTERPRETER. He says that China has a fleet Exceptionally hard to beat

But should you wish in case of war To do still better than before. Then, if there's money in your chest, The British article's the best. LI HUNG CHANG (anide).

How strange; when I was on the Spree The best was " made in Germany." (Aloud.) Pray what is your opinion, air, out the present Premier ? (Host steals out of room unobserved.) And then, again, about Japan-

(Detects absence of Rost.)
Wherever is the Grand Old Man? Pause, during which Miss Dorothy draws nearer with visitors' book and paint box. He enter G. O. M. with large bundle of monumental volumes.)

GRAND OLD MAN. Of each effusion of my pen Eindly accept a specimen. LI HUNG CHANG (aride). Confucius: how does he suppose That I can read his barbarous prose?

INTERPRETER (aloud). His lordship positively dotes On your renowned Homeric notes; And as for your remarks on Butler, He really knows of nothing aubite (At a signal Miss Dorot : y advances.)

GRAND OLD MAN. Your mark, if you will condescend, Would gratify our little friend. Hung makes his mark in indigo. G. O. M. con-

The signature has much impressed her. INTERPRETER. He says it's time to start for Chester LI HUNG CHANG. Adieu, mine host ! the hour is ripe. (To interpreter.) Come on, I'm dying for a pipe. (The Havey is carried out.)

FREE SILVER AND WAGES.

Some Questions Asked by a Mobile Street Mallway Conductor.

Here are some pertinent questions asked by Mr. W. L. Timberlake, a conductor on the Mo. bile street railway, in an open letter addressed to certain gentlemen of Mobile who were to speak at a Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting on the evening of its data, Aug. 20:

speak at a Bryan and Sewall ratification receiving on the evening of its data. Aug. 20:

I want to know how I will be affected by having the financial plank of the change platform made the law of this country. With this purpose I respectfully request that one or all of you answer the following questions:

First—Will the free coincase of siveral aratio of 16 to 1 increase the rate of wage-new paid the workingmen in the United States I if you say it will, please name me some free coincase accountry in which the workingmen apaid wages as high as they now receive in the United States.

Secondly—We are not only interested in the rate of wages, but also in the purchasing power of the money in which wages are paid. Is there a free-coinage country in the world where a workingman can buy as much for a dollar as he can now in the United States?

Thirdly—Mr. Bryan and other advocatevof free coinage claim that it will increase the price of the things which the workingman has follow and does not correspondingly increase the price of the things which the workingman has follow and does not correspondingly increase the price of the things which the workingman has follow and does not correspondingly increase the price of the things which the workingman has follow and laster wages, will be not be most seriously affected by the change?

Fourthly—Is it true that between 1840 and 1865, when the currency was inflated with gas, per, the price of all commodities rise ill per cent, while wages only rose 41 per cent.

Iffiny—If wages only increased about one-third as much as the price of things for when wages hall to be exchanged between 1840 and 1805, when hundreds of thousands of interest would increase so much under conditions that would follow Mr. Bryan's election?

Sixthly—The railroads of the country lerive their incomes exclusively from freight and parency and the large body of men employed in the service hope for an increase of wages? As a matter of fact, would not a cut in wages he about the only way in which the railroads coul

High Prices and Low Prices.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the argument of those supporters of Mr. Bryan, who as-tempt argument instead of the inflammatory endia-ment of sectionalism and envious hatred, that an increased circulation will result from the free coinage of silver by this country, and that prices will be raised thereby above those prevailing elsewhere. It is interesting to note the attitude taken by Gen. Francis A Walker, the leading bimetallist of this country whose doctrines the all verities do not openly repudi-ate, but only attack as not sufficiently radical. He says at page 51 of his work on bimetallism:

asys at page 61 of his work on bimetallism:

"The instructed man of to-day desires that the world generally and all other countries such have a full circulation, while he would like for his own country. If that were possible, Jast a trifacies than its distributive share of that supply, so that it may be a good country to beyin and not a very good country to sell in, He desires to have prices everywhere well santained, in order that trade may be good. He would like if that were possible, to have prices in his own country permanently lower, though only a shade lower, that anywhere cless in order that his countrymen may get the largest share of that trade."

What we may think of Gen. Walker's views as to the effect upon a country of having more or less than its distributive share of circulation, every same man must endorse his conclusion that it is more prosperous when it is "a good country to buy in and not a very good country to sell to," and that this must result where its prices are slightly lower than those of other countries. It is another way of stating Adam Smith's proposition that the prosperous country is the one which is increasing its share of circulation from the general supply of the world, not the one which has whole argument of the Bryanites rests upon the as sumption that the raising of prices (as measured in gold or aliver) in this country beyond those prevailing abroad, which they declare will result from the free coinage of silver by us, is an end to be desired. They don realise that the real bimetallists, whom they do not dare to repudiate, themselves recognize that this ultimate object is itself an unmixed evil. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

John Quincy Adams on a Pulpit Orator To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—SET: I find in the Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, Vol. XI., the following record of a man famous then for elequence. I could not but think, as I read of the orator whom we are compelled to give attention to now, but who is some two months time is likely to disappear from our

riew. Mr. Adams writes thus under date of 1842: "I attended public worship alone at the capital and heard Mr. Maillit. The hall was crowded to suffice-tion. I got a seat in one of the reporters' boxes. Mr. Maffitt's eloquence reminds me, more than anything eise, of the froth of spruce beer, exceedingly pleasant to the taste, but the mere froth of small beer-mere gas, without substance, and without permanent effect. His articulation is slow, distinct, theatrical; his vote of magazines, reviews, newspapers, and the remances of Sir Walter Scott; his logic, below zero; his flights of fancy, sky-rocketish, just high enough to be less in the clouds, and his puffs upon the Bible sickaning to those who believe it all the acting of a park. His delivery furnishes an excellent study for a young lawyer, legislator, or stump orator, and a theme for philosophical reflection, and inquiry what is tae ele-mentary edamant of attraction which always gathers verflowing multitudes to hear a public speaker.

HAVERFORD, Sept. 1.

The Mon. Warner Miller Falls in Live

From the Herkimer Citizen. I desire, through the Citizen, to thank most heartly he Republicans in Herkimer county for their loyal and unwavering support in the recent contest in this county. I fully appreciate their successful labors in my behalf, and I value above all clse their friendship. I also desire to urge the Republicans of the county to engage carnestly for the success of the State ticket. Mr. Black, our candidate for Governor, is an able, honest, and independent man, and in my indement will make a strong and able Governor. Mr. Woodruff. the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a young man of high ability, and both deserve the support of every loyal Republican, and I trust all my friends will use every honorable means to give the national and State ticket the largest majority in the history of HEREIMER, N. Y., Aug. 27.

SUNBEAMS.

-Two or three thousand people, it is estimated, are employed in the picking and canning of fruit in Butte county, California, and there is a demand for more workers.

-Having a motherly disposition, a fifteen months' old Jerrey beifer, owned by Frank Casterline of Bazetta, O., adopted a pig, and continues to be stow best attentions upon it. -Mrs. Homer Cole, wife of the station agent as

to her husband at the station, and that visit marked her second appearance in five years on the street, although she does all the usual home work. -Corn canning factories, which represent the principal activities of many Maine communities in the autumn, are getting under way there, and the farmers are felicitating themselves upon the pros-

Branch Mills, Me., paid a visit one day recently

been a little late, but good. One factory near Foreroft is expected to spend \$23,000 instead of he usual \$15,000 in the vicinage. -At the foot of a tree uprooted by a storm bea Hamilton, Ala., a hunter found the skelene and elothes of a man, and upon examining the shirs saw that he had uncovered a murder. In garment was pierced by several builet holes. It was in the moonshine neighborhood, and the conclusion was

formed that the huntaman's flud revealed the fate of a too diligent revenue officer. -The specialization of industry which characterizes the East more and more each year ties not as yet mark the West, where diversity of accomplanment commends the individual to fortune A farrier of Oklahema City announces that he shoes mules and repairs parasots and gasothe stoves, and on a noted Southwestern tourist's trails

this season only men who can sing or play will be employed as waiters. After meals they are to entertain passengers at free concerts. -Shooting the chute has taken such a hold upon the people of all sections of the country that it is being tried in new forms in different places. A one-legged wheelman of Kanms flip thrilled a growd of 5,000 gathered at a park by shooting a chute on his bicycle. He coasted down the incides and when the wheel struck the water dived over

the handle bar. At New Orleans the newsbors have discovered the virtues of a trough at the rear entrance to the Custom House, which has been experienced. come smooth through long use by the efficials of the Treasurer's office, who send bags of silver through it down to the vanits in the cellar. Fig. boys shoot the chuts there whenever it is not